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URGE LOWER METAL CONSUMPTION, NEW MODELS OF FARM MACHINES

REDUCING WEIGHT OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINES -- Moscow, Sel'khozmashina, Sep 53

The Soviet agricultural machine building industry is one of the largest consumers of metal in the USSR. Because or the increased production goals for agricultural machinery, the industry will require a still greater amount of

In developing new designs for agricultural machines and in improving old models, designers must make every effort to decrease the amount of metal needed in the production of these machines.

The task of economizing metal must begin with the original sketch of a machine. Consumers' demands must be carefully considered and rechecked for unnecessary requirements. Unfounded demands can lead to excessive use of metal.

An example of the unnecessary use of metal is in the ZSP-2 mobile grain dryer, which weighs 8 tons, including 7 tons of metal. Consumers demanded that the machine be arranged on two carriages as a fire preventive measure. Experience has shown that the fear of fire was unfounded. A plant has developed a grain dryer on one carriage. Technologically, the dryer is the same as the ZSP-2 model, but requires 2 1/2 tons less metal for its production.

VISKNOM (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Machine Building) went a step further and developed the SZP-1.25 mobile grain dryer, which puts out the same amount of work as the ZSP-2 dryer, but weighs only 3.5 tons, including 2.65 tons of metal.

VISKhOM has found that tractor-mounted agricultural machines weigh 30-50 percent less than their tractor-drawn counterparts, and in recent years has

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developed a number of tractor-mounted muchines: the PN-30 single-bottom plow, the K0N-2.3 cultivator and hiller, the KRN-2.8 cultivator and fertilizer spreader, the SON-2.8 vegetable planter, the SNKh-2 beet puller for the KhTZ-7 disk plow, the KN-5.4 row cultivator, the KON-2.8 cultivator, the LDN-2.4 U-2 tractor, and a number of other machines.

The following table shows the relative weights of tractor-mounted and tractor-drawn agricultural machines:

Machine Plow Cultivator Cultivator and	Tra.cor-Mounted Model PN-2-30M KPN-3.0	Weight (in kg) 200 375	Tractor-Drawn Model P-3-30 KP-3	Weight (in kg) 540 585
hiller	KON-2.8	300	KUTS-2.8	500
Row cultivator Disk plow	KN-5.4	710	KPS-5.4	930
[The care	LDN-2.4	308	LBD-4.5	900

[The foregoing article was written by A. V. Chumak, Chief Engineer, VISKhOM.]

DESIGN, IMPROVE FARM MACHINES -- Moscow, Moskovskiy Komsomolets, h Oct 53

G. Gin'ko, Academician-Secretary, VISKhOM (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Machine Building), states that VISKhOM and other organizations are continually designing new agricultural machines and improving old ones.

The Smolenskaya Oblast Experimental Station is testing a plow with a 60-centimeter plowing depth. The plow was designed by Academician V. P. Mosolov of VISKNOM.

The SKG-4 potato planter, designed by VISKhOM and the Ryazan' Ryazsel'mash Agricultural Machine Building Plant, has been widely used in 1953. In Moskov-skaym Oblast, over 60,000 hectares of potato crop were planted by the SKG-4 potato planter. Designers have made many improvements on the planter and, by spring of 1954, tens of thousands of improved SKG-4 potato planters will be delivered to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The SUB-46 grain drill, produced by the Kirovograd Krasnaya Zvezda Agricultural Machine Building Plant, has been supplied to many kelkhores. Areas planted by the SUB-48 grain drill have shown a considerable increase in cropyields.

The TUR-7 fertilizer opreader, designed by the Comel Gomseilmash Agricultural Machine Building Plant, is being tested in the experimental station of the III-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenin.

The Leningrad branch of VISKhOM is working on designs of the AJP-2.5 straight-through comoine for northern regions.

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The STU-0.7 tractor-mounted hay stacker, designed by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of State Farms, has shown good results in tests.

The SPK-0.7 mobile grain dryer, designed in 1952 and produced in 1953, has shown excellent results. In 1953, one dryer has cleaned 600 tons of grain in three kolkhozes in Moskovskaya Oblast. The SPK-0.7 grain dryer requires only one third the metal used in the production of other grain dryers.

Production of the OSM-3.0 grain cleaner has begun in 1953. The cleaner is equipped with attachments for cleaning seeds of all crops.

Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 24 Oct 54

Designers of VISKhOW are intensively working on drawings for the following new machines: the DDP-3OS sprinkling machine, the SON-2.8 tractor-mounted planter, the IG-9 machine for making seedling pots out of peat, and others. The drawings, when completed, will be sent to the plants which are to produce these machines.

Many new machines and devices designed by VISKhOM are now being produced or tested. Recently, a top-removing device for sugar-beet harvesters has been presented to plants for production.

The SK-2.6 forage harvester is now being tested in the Moscow area. The forage harvester has a working width of 2.6 meters. It is intended for tall stalk crops such as corn and sunflower. The harvester chops up to 80 tons of

In the very near future, animal-husbandry farms will be supplied with various types of machines for feed processing. Drawings of a grinder have already been supplied to six plants in the Ukraine and six plants in the Urals.

Several models of a new vegetable planter are being developed. This planter covers vegetable seed with a strip of paper to speed germination and check weed growth.

The experimental shop of VISKhOM is testing a new potato grader. The grader sorts potatoes into three sizes: large, medium, and small. It sorts 10 tons of potatoes in one hour.

TEST AGRICULTURAL MACHINES -- Toilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 28 Oct 53

The Georgian SSR machine testing station, located several kilometers from Tbilisi, tests new agricultural machines designed by construction bureaus of various Soviet enterprises.

The SRN-2 two-row tractor-mounted seedling planter has been undergoing tests for 3 years. The planter was designed by the Rostov on Dor. Krasnyy Aksay Plant. Improvements suggested by the testing station helped to make the planter a very good muchine.

In 1953, the station tested the SKG-4 checkrow potato planter. In 1954, Soviet agricultural machine building plants will produce 10,000 SKG-4 planters.

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